NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

POPMER S. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

The DALLY HERALD 2 cents per copy—S per annum. THE DALLY HERALD 2 cents per copy. State of the cents of copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition \$5 per annum; to interest of the Containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be liberally poid for. \$50 Per Fourison Corners of the therally poid for. \$50 Per Fourison Corners of the State of the HES AND PACKEUES SENT US.

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WO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return their rejected.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Hor Coun

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE MERCHANT BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-DAVID COP

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Tom's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Old Heads and Toung Hearts-RoughDiamond. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE NICOLO FAMILY - SACHELOR'S TORNENTS-Evening-THE OLD BREWERY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—LILLIPUTIAN KING—MAM-CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrol Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 829 Broadway-Buck ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway-

BANVABD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panchama or RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad

WHOLE WORLD-577 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon SIGNOR BLITZ-ODEON, Williamsburg.

New York, Monday, April 3, 1854.

The Collins steamship Baltic, if she sailed from Liverpool on the day advertised, (the 22d ult.,) is Sally due at this port. It will, however, be recollected that she was spoken on the 18th by the Canada, and could not have arrived out until the night of that day; consequently, if she left at her reguhr time, she would have but three working days in which to load and unload her cargo.

The Cutting and Breckenridge difficulty having

been settled, and all cause of unnecessary personal excitement removed, it is probable that this will be a very busy week in Congress. It is thought that the House bill for the construction of six first class steamers will pass the Senate without debate to day; and, it is intimated, that the Free Farm bill may be taken up and adopted by the same body in short order. We apprehend, however, that the latter measure will undergo strict investigation and thorough debate, before the members from the old States will permit this wholesale distribution of the public domain to all who may choose to apply for it. Should this extraordinary measure become a law, we meed not hereafter be surprised at the introduction of a bill to clear, break up, erect buildings upon, and stock the lands of the free farm settlers. But let us await the action of the Senate. .

The State Department has given notice that the Convention on Claims now sitting in London will not adjourn to this country. Claims must be presented by the 15th inst., but satisfactory excuses for delay will be received till the middle of June.

The despatch from our Albany correspondent shows that the Governor's veto of the Temperance bill was not the only cause of excitement in the Senate last Saturday. Probably, presuming on the free soil antecedents of the majority in the Legislature, the abolitionists naturally concluded that they could carry a point by appealing to their sympathies in behalf of the colored community. In the first place, some of our lawyers sent in a request asking for a large amount of fees, for acting as counsel in the celebrated Lemon case. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate very properly reported against any such grant being made from the funds in the State Treasury, and the report was sustained by the body. This very modest petition was followed by another praying for an extension of the elective franchise to negroes. This was also reported against by the committee; and after a spirited debate the Senate refused, by vote of thirteen to twelve, to further extend the right to vote to the colored population. It is proper to state that seven democrats and six whigs were against, and twelve whigs for the negroes. Three or four gentlemen are said to have dodged this vote. which is looked upon as a test of the strength of the Sewardites in that body. It is anticipated that another exciting contest respecting the liquor question will take place to-day.

Elections will be held to-day for State officers and members of the Legislature in Connecticut, and for a Congressman in the place of Mr. Scudder in the First district of Massachusetts, for which post Mr. Eliot, the whig nomince, will most likely be selected. The contest in Connecticut will be most exciting and animated, for, besides the democrats and whigs, the abolition and Maine law parties have candidates in the field, who will doubtless materially lessen the whig vote. However, the latter have endeavored to make the Nebraska question the chief issue, declaring it to be not only a democratic measure, but a test of democracy-hoping by this appeal to the free soil tendencies of voters to carry the day. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a United States Senator in place o Truman Smith, whose term expires with the pre-

Mr. Philo B. Tyler, Mayor of Springfield, publishes a card in the Springfield Post, in which he denies the accuracy of a statement which appeared a few days ago in the New York papers, to the effect that he had left for Washington, in order to induce Congress, if possible, to change the control of the armo ey from the military and give its management to the civil authorities of the town. He has not been to Washington.

Those who take an interest in the movements and manœuvrings of the various classes of office holders and office seekers, will find much to interest them in the communications from Mr. Joyce, relative to removals in the Custom House, and from Mr. Lockwood, the Agent of the Sing Sing prison, concerning the indebtedness of that institution. The statement of the latter gentleman appears to put an entire new face on the matter, although the acknowledged amount of actual indebtedness is sufficiently large to astonish those who feel disposed to

inspect the figures. Among other interesting intelligence from China. ed in another column, is an article from the Mail, highly laudatory of Col. Marshall, our ex. Minister. According to the last advices the revolutionists were making but little progress; they had not captured the capital of Pekin, and owing to diswould shortly be compelled to surrender Shanghae to the imperialists. The Russian squadron was still croising in the vicinity of Japan and adjacent seas not hitherto explored by the vessels of that country, a circumstance which had given rise to the belief that the Czar has no immediate use for his ships o

war in Europe. A despatch from Halifax announces that the Provincial Parliament will probably complete all the railroad bills, which have chiefly occupied attention since the commencement of the session, and be able to adjourn this week. Bills have been perfected during the sitting for the laying down of about two hundred miles of rails. It is said that the prospect of a railroad communication with the United State is highly favorable. Like the legislators of this and

bly seem to be in a deal of trouble respecting the Maine law. Up to last dates they had passed two clauses of a prohibitory liquor bill, but stuck fast on the third, and after debate were obliged to postpone the further consideration of the subject. They have adopted a loyal address to the Queen, in view of the war with Russia, and promise to faithfully defend their own country in case of emergency. On reference to our financial report it will be seen

that the stock market closed dull on Saturday, and that matters have assumed a more gloomy aspect than has been known for a long time in Wall street. The total shipments of specie from this port last week only amounted to a little over eight hundred thousand dollars, but the shipments since the commencement of the year foot up \$3,891,534. The total coinage at the United States Mint thus far this year amounts to \$12,205,857, being \$1,547,910 less than during the same period last year. The total coinage last year at the three principal mints in the world amounted to £38,728,830, viz: United States, £11,961,702; Eugland, £12,666,008, and France,

£14,101,120. Want of space will not permit us to refer to much of the interesting matter contained in this edition of our paper. The annexed are merely the headings of leading articles to which we would direct special attention:—Washington Correspondence relative to the recent impending duel and the various political topics of the day; Letters from Boston, Utah Territory and Nicaragua; Valuable and Instructive Statistics showing the number of acres of public lands donated by Congress; Additional News from Mexico, Nova Scotia and the British Miners in the far Northwest; Letter from Lieut. Maury respecting Wind and Current Charts; Arrangements for the Southern Commercial Convention; Reports of the Dedication of three Churches yesterday; Commercial and Political Intelligence; Miscellaneous Items relative to murders, suicides, accidents, &c.

European Intrigues and Squabbles

The negotiations brought to light by the Journal de St. Petersbourg and the debate in the House of Lords which we published yesterday, show that the policy, which Alexander proclaimed at Tilsit nearly fifty years ago, has been faithfully preserved by Russia ever since. It would have been a matter of the greatest ease for Alexander and Napoleon to have destroyed the Turkish Empire in 1807, and we know that its partition was at least suggested by the former. But Napoleon knew too well the value of Constantinople to allow it to pass into the hands of his powerful rival. The Czar was obliged to content himself with occupying the Principalities as he now does; and at that time both England and France were too much engrossed with their mutual rivalries to offer any vigorous assistance to the Turks. Nor did the subsequent war between Russia and Turkey produce any material change in their relative position. In the words of Alexander, Russia seems always to have been afraid of precipitating Turkey's fall, lest England should contrive to seize Constantinople. A few years afterwards, Russia sent Capo d'Istries to Greece, and induced that State to throw off the Turkish yoke. England and France were persuaded to join Russia in asserting the independence of Greece; and in 1827, Grecian freedom was established, and the Turkish navy, which had ruled the Levant for centuries, destroyed at the battle of Navarino. From that day to the present Nicholas has pursued a cautious policy. When Egypt assailed Turkey, the Czar saw that England was in the background and would be the ultimate gainer by the success of the Egyptian invasion; and accordingly sent troops to Constantinople to defend the Sultan. For the time he was successful, and some ten or twelve years more elapsed without change in the position of Turkey. Then Nicholas began to inquire whether his object could not be gained peaceably. He travelled over the Continent in person, and visited England with a view to ascertain the sentiments of the British ministry. From the Duke of Wellington it does not appear that he derived any consolation; in fact, it was well known that the Duke considered the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino as a most unfortunate cccurrence. It would appear that Sir Robert Peel was more favorable to the views of the from the language used in the House by Lord Derby, who is likely to be well informed on the subject of Sir Robert's opinions. No understanding could be concluded, however, in consequence of want of concert of action with France. At that time, the French ministry occupied a position of antagonism to that of England. The cry of entente cordiale under which M. Guizot took office, and promised a less anti-British policy than that of his predecessor M. Thiers, had ceased to delude any one after the Spanish marriage was brought on the tanis. The government of Louis Philippe knew from that day that it could count upon no assistance from England; and Sir Robert Peel, as well as the free trade leaders, felt a like distrust of the French politicians. Many will recollect how, about the time to which we allude, dilettanti politicians like M. de Lamartine used to entertain the French House with poetic speeches on the Eastern question; and how the ministers of the day, doctrinaires as well as Thiers men, invariably met the interpellations of the orators with a discreet silence. In point of fact, there can be no reasonable ground for doubting that, as Lord John Russell says, Russia had made the same propositions to France and England: but neither government, feeling confidence in the neutrality of its neighbor, dared take advantage of them. How seriously they were entertained by one of the two at least, may be inferred from the fact that Count Nesselrode was invited by a member of the British Cabinet, a year or two afterwards, to put them in writing in the shape of a memo-

While matters were in this state, Russia still endeavoring to negotiate, France and England watching each other, and Turkey sinking helplessly under attempts to engraft upon her rotten social system the elements of a new civilization, premonitory symptoms of the convulsion of 1848 made their appearance in the horizon. They were soon followed by actual outbreaks. and four years clapsed before quiet was restored in Europe. Then, as Lord John Russell tells us. Russia again renewed her proposal to Great Britain to join in dividing Turkey. His lordship tells us they were "indignantly reected." Possibly; but what share the uncertainty which then overhung the policy of the new French Emperor may have had in determining this "indignant rejection" we are left to conjecture. It is quite certain that until Louis Napoleon's mind was known, it would have been very unsafe for Great Britain to afford him a pretext for declaring war against the despoilers of Turkey. It so happened however, that a very short while after this indignant rejection, an accident revealed what the French Emperor's Eastern policy would be. M. de Lavalette demanded of the Sultan further 1 ights for the Romish church in the Turkish dominions; and as the concession other States, the members of the Nova Scotia Assem | of these claims would actually have constituted

randum.

an encroachment on the rights of the Greek Church, the demand was a key to the Emperor's designs. Henceforth England's course was plain. France was prepared, first, to humiliate Turkey, secondly, to oppose the Czar. Consequently she was obviously the destined friend of England.

How the Czar, perceived the course affairs had taken, resolved to wait no longer, but to put his secret foes to the test of fighting-how the Pruth was crossed, Bucharest invested, and the Danube lined with Eussian soldiers-how France and England, boiling over with virtuous indignatio : at the shocking attempt to cabbage a dish they had reserved for their own eating, levied troops, and swore they would protect Turkey-every child knows. The practical moral of the whole is simply this: England and France are going to fight with Russia because they want Constantinople themselves, and will not allow the latter to seize it. To us, Americans, it matters not one ot or tittle who possesses Constantinople. Our interests will not be affected whatever be the result of the war. It would be very foolish for us to speak and think as though we were Englishmen, and the United States stood in the position of Great Britain; and not less foolish to wish success to Russia. We are, and must remain perfectly neutral, unconcerned spectators of the conflict.

But if a masterly inaction is our true policy in reference to the Eastern war, it is not so with regard to the affairs of Cuba. It seems highly probable from our last advices that the recent outrage on the Black Warrior was committed at the instigation of the British authorities on the island: and from all accounts, Governor Pezuela who has hitherto shone by contrast with his unprincipled predecessor Canedo, turns out to be nothing more than a puppet in the hands of the British Consul. Rumor states that the British and French fleets have received orders to co-operate with the Spanish squadron in the event of an attack upon the island; and ascribes to the consciousness of this protection the arrogance the Captain-General has already displayed. In this matter we have an interest, direct, immediate, paramount. We are bound to ascertain the truth of these rumors and to act as

our own welfare may direct. In assailing Russia, England and France have relied on the disaffection of the nobles, the headstrong obstinacy of the Car, and the barba rous ignorance of the serfs. In combining to oppose the designs of the United States upon Cuba, they have acted on the belief that our President was an empty talkative boaster, prating of deeds he dared not perform-and caring for nothing but himself and his boon companions: that the leader of his Cabinet was a worn out politician, whose mind when in its prime and its vigor, grasped no higher in our political contests than the disposal of government patronage, and whose highest effort, in decay, is a lesson in tailoring; that the other constitutional advisers of the President were weak, vain men, whom the British Minister at Washington could in his amiable gentlemanly way, talk into or out of any thing: and that the utmost vengeance this helpless crew would take for any violation of American rights in Cuba, would be a disdischarge of abuse with high sounding epithets and words of many syllables. Shall we, who know the administration better than foreigners, decide that they have judged it rightly or wrongly?

The Union, the Herald, and Mr. Breeken ridge.
When last Monday's debate in the House of

Representatives reached this city, we commented upon it in the following article :-THE AFFRAY IN THE HOUSE-MR. CUTTING AND MR

THE AFFRAY IN THE HOUSE—MR. CUTTING AND MR. BRECKENRIDGE.

Menday's debate in the House of Representatives will have been read with regret by right-minded men throughout the country. It is, under any circumstances, unpleasant to see two leading men exhibit themselves in the attitude of gladiators engaged in personal conflict, apparently for the amusement of spectators; the occurrence becomes doubly deplorable when the character of the encounter leaves room for apprehensions that it may not end where it began. When the responsibility of such spectacles can be rightly charged upon one of the actors. spectaces can be rightly charged upon one of the actors, the ought to be censured the more severely in proportion to the respect he had previously commanded. In this view, we are impelled to say that in our opinion the conduct of Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky in his attack upon Mr. Cutting was whelly inexcusable. Let us look at the facts.

t the facts.

Mr. Cutting, approving heartily the principle of the Mr. Cutting, approving heartily the principle of Nebraska bill, and objecting only to trifling matter detail, moved that it be referred to the Committee of Whole on the State of the Union. Whetheror no course was the best calculated to ensure the speedy sage of the bill, we have not now to inquire; it certail was the best plan that could be devised for providing its thorough discussion, and was moreover more commant with sound parliamentary usage than the adopt of the course recommended by Mr. Breckenridge we have been. Opinions may differ with respect to policy and wisdom of the motion; but after Mr. Cutting speech, we cannot see that any member of the House. policy and wisdom of the motion; but after Mr. Cutting's speech, we cannot see that any member of the House had the right to impute to him hostile feelings towards the bill. Such an imputation would seem to us to savor of injustice as well as discourtesy. The motion was carried. Two days afterwards, Mr. Breckenridge suddenly discovers that Mr. Cutting's course was treacherous, that he had embraced the bill with one hand while he stabbed it with the other. He says so in terms, we regret to say, quite inconsistent with the gentlemanly forbearance which ought to characterize Congressional discussion. Mr. Cutting's reply was proper and suitable. Mr. Breckenridge was not satisfied. One interruption, made in language which any man of spirit would certainly consider insulting, was followed by another, less indecorous perhaps, but hardly less annoying to a heated speaker. Mr. Cutting yielded the floor to his angry antagonist, and again his personal conduct and motives were rudely assailed. Finally, to wind up the scene, for the use of an expression unquestionably less severe than many which had failen from Mr. Breckenridge, the latter rose and cried: "The gentleman says what is false, and he knows it!"

cried: "The gentleman says what is false, and he knows it!"

Mr. Breckenridge is, we believe, a man of talent and worth. He has already achieved a high reputation as a Congressional leader: and promises to rise still higher. He has learnt one secret of success in public life. He has another to learn—and that is the respect that is due to his equals. It must have been very mortifying to him to hear the whole House laugh when Mr. Cutting disclosed the secrets of his election; it will be more mortifying still to reflect that he—who contended so nobly for the first rank in the House, and the mantle of Clay—has been the first to set the example of coarse language and ungentlemanly brawling. We have no wish to cast in the teeth of country politicians the manifold assistance they are in the habit of deriving from New York; but we think that at all events those who look to us for aid in the time of their need ought not to act as though the fruits of our generosity had rendered them our superiors. We know not what opinion Congress may form on the subject; but here, among those who are in every way disposed to do justice to Mr. Breckenridge, there is but one sentiment regarding the utter impropriety of his course.

It is suggested—and not without a strong show of pro-

but one sentiment regarding the utter impropriety of his course.

It is suggested—and not without a strong show of probability—that his attack upon Mr. Cutting was made at the suggestion of the President. Those who know Mr. Pierce best think it very likely that he resorted to a mean scheme of this kind in order to curry favor with the South; and, on the whole, we cannot but admit that the antecedents of the President render such a surmise extremely plausible. He is just the man to truckle to the South by feigning deep wrath at the postponement of the bill; and to gratify the Northern freesoilers by attempting to injure a national democrat. Should this turn out to be the true secret of the affair, the part played by Mr. Breckenridge will lower his character in the estimation of all highminded men.

These remarks of ours seem to have created quite a storm at the capital. The usual abuse is lavished upon the HERALD by its habitual assailants, and the organ of the Cabinet favors us with the following tirade :-

[From the Washington Union, March 31.]

[From the Washington Union, March 31.]

SLANDER UPON MR. RHECKENRIDGE.

The ruthless and reckless assaults of such newspapers as the New York Herald and the New York Tribune upon the fearless and elequent Brickenridge, at such a time as this, best bespeass the character of the opposition to the Territorial bills in Congress, and the temper of those who will rejoice to see those bills defeated. Mr. Breckenridge is among the ablest and most effective of the advocates of popular soversignty—the cardinal principle of that bill—and if he can be damaged in the esteem of the country, a great blow will be directed sgainst it. The idea that a man whose nature is so frank, so generous, and so elevated, could lend himself to make war upon another—to intimidate that other in the faithful performance of patriotic duty—is too revolting to deserve any other notice than to trample it under footiqually baseless and scandalous is the attempt to invoke Northern feeling—and, above all, Northern democratic feeling—against John C. Breckenridge, because of his 34.

sane a have watched his course with pleasure, and fol swed his career with expressions of applianse. It is a watched his course with pleasure, and fol swed his career with expressions of applianse. It is a watched his course with pleasure, and it is united by the stand by him steadily and the efforts of prejudiced presses the Himaid, and abolition echoes like the Tribuse, with a know him personally or by reputation. We have comments for the disagreement between Mr. Breckent and another member of the House, and we trust we a not be called upon to speak of it. But when we see concerted effort made by newspapers that profess different opinions in regard to the Nebraska bill, but a doubtless both eager for its defeat, to put a faise a scandalous construction upon the position of Mr. Brechentidge in that affair, we feel it to be our duty to expeat and to denounce it as a part of the brutal tactics the have so long distinguished those two prints, which fire bear witness to each other's shame and then proceed to make common cause in the work of abuse and misrepresentation.

We copy this article not

We copy this article, not with any view to provoke merriment at the expense of the juvealle rhetoric it contains; but simply in order that every man of judgment in the country may be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the administration organ. To couple the HERALD with the Tribune required no common impudence; to call an article a "ruthless and reckless assault," was a higher flight yet. We have yet to see any reason for altering one letter of what we wrote. That Mr. Breckenridge was instigated by the President to make the attack on Mr. Cutting, with the view of throwing the onus of the defeat of the bill on the national democrats, we have not the smallest doubt; and the debate is in type to bear us out in the judgment we formed on the manner in which he fulfilled his task. Of Mr. Breckenridge personally, we know nothing that is not to his credit; and we do not suppose that he has been in the habit of regarding any journal North or South as more friendly disposed towards him than the HERALD. Nothing, we are convinced, but the insidious machinations of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet, would have ever induced him so far to forget what he owed to himself and to Mr. Cutting, as to exhibit the woeful lack of self-respect and decorum which characterized his language of Monday last. Let the blame rest where it is due-on the head of Franklin

MUNICIPAL MISRULE - THE PROSPERITY OF New York.—For many years the reople of New York have loudly complained of the ignorance and corruption of their city government, whose sole desire seemed to be to enrich themselves at the expense of a hard working community. In the year 1853, when some persons were bold enough to call for an am nded charter and a reform Common Council, the advocates of reform were successful, the amended charter passed both houses of the Legisl ture, and, on being submitted for the sanction of the people in June last, was adopted by the tremendous majority of thirty-three thousand votes. Tax payers and householders were in ecstacies, bright dreams of the future passed in fanciful visions through their minds; but, alas, they were all doomed to disappointment, for on the installation of the Common Council on the second of January last, not one-third of that body professed to be reformers, or, since that period by their actions it would seem, intend to remove any of the difficulties and previous wrongs, that afflict an overtaxed and outraged community. We have only to refer to the fact of the Common Council stopping the payments for cleaning streets, and then in a few weeks afterwards when they became so filthy as to demand the action of the Board of Health, appropriating \$75,000 for one or two weeks' street cleaning. This will give our readers some idea of the character of the men that now compose our city legislature.

In a few weeks after the streets pass from the hands of the City Inspector, they will be as dirty as ever, and it will cost us fifty to a hundred thousand dollars more to have them re-cleaned. for our Street Commissioner has no power to sweep them; that must be done by contract, and where are the contractors? What is to be done in order to remove the various difficulties that seem to beset and obstruct on every side the due performance of the duties imposed by our Common Conneil? should be pursued to counteract the direful evils that are threatening us? What shall be done to save the city from a pestilence, and New York retain the rank in commerce and trade as the first city in the Union? All this is a matter of grave consideration, and of vital importance to the inhabitants of New York at this moment.

Already have country papers bade strangers who visit our city beware, lest the plague should break out amongst us before their return home. Stimulated by Philadelphia and Boston influence, they seek to destroy the enviable position that the Empire City occupies in a commercial point of view on this Continent-they point out an impending pestilence, and the various dangers and disadvantages that would attend the visit of the country merchants, and conclude their advice by recommending Philadelphia or Boston as fit cities in which to make their semi-annual purchases, in preference to New York.

Filthy streets and a badly organized police force are perhaps two of the greatest evils that can befall a commercial emporium, and sooner or later are the means of almost entirely removing the prosperity and trade of that city to others less advantageous for mercantile purposes, but where greater attention is given to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, on the part of the municipal government, than to the amassing of ill-gotten wealth, by defraudng and deceiving their constituents, whose confidence in their fidelity and honesty placed them in the important position they hold. The destiny of this city lies entirely in the hands of the citizens themselves, and it is for them to say whether New York shall be second to Philadelphia as a commercial and manufacturing city, or whether the present Empire City shall still hold the position she has nobly earned by the spirited enterprise and liberal qualities of her merchants, and the industry of her mechanics, of the commercial emporium of the New World.

All those who have any interest at stake should take immediate steps to have our municipal government so organized that the executive power could be placed in one honest man's hands alone. Then he should be accountable for any misrule that might take place in the various departments under his control. The Aldermen and Councilmen could transact and have under their control all legislative matters, which, if properly attended to, would demand all their attention. However, we must make the best of a bad bargain, for many months at least, listen to squabbles in the Council chambers for the spoils, hear the oft repeated cries of the people for reform, endure the increased taxes that are heaped upon our shoulders : we must bear it patiently, for it is the effect of hasty legislation brought about by those whom we sent to Albany for their sound judgment in municipal affairs, and their capability and integrity as representatives of the people. By the time the next

nicipal election takes place, the new régime will have had sufficient time to redress in some measure the innumerable evils with which we are afflicted; if, however, there is no radical change for our benefit, then, at the next session of the Legislature, the charter must be amended still further to meet the obstacles that now affect the whole fabric of our municipal government, and which have now brought the business of the various departments to a stand still inthe performance of their various duties.

The condition of our city government, when compared with that of other large cities on this continent, and in Europe, is really disgraceful, and to the eyes of strangers the situation we are now placed in must appear still more discreditable, for they have always been in the habit of witnessing law and order, and consequently expect to find the same in the great city of New York ; therefore how great must their astonishment be when they set their feet in the worst governed city in the world. Something must be done to wipe away the stain that mars the escutcheon of our city. If eighty or one hundred men cannot put all things in ship shape, then other measures must be resorted to. Give the Mayor alone the executive power, and the government of the city will prove highly satisfactory to all honest men.

The "Know-Northings."-A great deal of

noise and excitement has recently been made

in this city relative to a new secret societythe "Know-Nothings," so called. It is stated that they are to become a great political power in this country, and that the results of their operations were visible in the last election. In our opinion there is a great deal of humbug in all this, and the whole movement is only another means by which some politicians attempt to deceive the people. The "Know-Nothings" have adopted the distinctive principles of the old "Native American" party, which achieved an accidental victory in this city some time since, in consequence of a speech made by Archbishop Hughes in Carroll Hall. But even then the Native American party had no strength of its own: it was an organization got up to oppose a very unpopular city government; and its success was owing to an accidental combination of circumstances. After the first victory the party dissolved, and it has not been heard of since. It seems now that the remnants of this party have got up another, on similar principles; but this is weaker and more imbecile than the old set. It is almost impossible, to get up effective secret societies of foreigners in this country-and there are myriads of secret orders in the Old World, and it is much more difficult-indeed it is impossible-to create a secret organization of Native Americans which will have any lasting influence at the polls or anywhere else. We have no political, religious, or social secrets in this country, because every man has the right to express his opinion on any subject, in the free, frank, bold manner which the constitution gives him. We enjoy perfect "liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and liberty of conscience," rights guaranteed to us, and inalienable. There is no reason for keeping any thing secret when there is no penalty following its publicity. Hence the impossibility of the permanence or influence of any such society as the 'Know-Nothings."

BARNUM AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE .- Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, who has lately been elected President of the Crystal Palace Association, has commenced a plan to relieve the association of its debts. He proposes that persons engaged in public business shall take tickets to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and we see that certain hotel keepers, hatters, directors of city railroads, and others, have already subscribed for eight or ten thousand dollars worth of tickets. This plan may be partially successful; during the pleasant summer days the city will be full of strangers, and they will desire to go somewhere to see the sights; and they will go to see the Palace. It will be useful to the hotel keepers, the hatters, tailors, the theatres, and to Barnum himself; but it will not go far to extricate the association from the swamp of debt in which it has been thrown, or to relieve the minds of the distressed stockholders. But it is better than nothing.

Mr. Barnum must, however, get something for the people to see at the Palace. Now it is a perfect deserted village. Much of the statuary and other art works have been removed; and in visiting it one sees only a great desert, with a few unfortunate travellers wandering in its midst. Barnum should remove some of the curiosities from his museum-the woolly horse, the mummy of Joice Heth, or the mermaid. He might also get some wild animals; an engagement of "Sam Green, Jr., the Man wot Nominated General Pierce," would pay. Arcularius, the democrat wot resigned a fat office"-a thing never before heard of in this city-would attract crowds, and the list might close with the exhibition of half a dozen spirit rappers. Will Mr. Barnum think of it?

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The annual State election in Connecticut takes place today. The fact seems to excite very little interest either in the State or out of it. The full State ticket is to be elected, and the new Legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator in place of the Hon. Truman Smith.

The Board of Aldermen commence their sittings and their talkings this evening, and we hope their workings also; but where there is so much debating, even on the most unimportant matter brought before them—from the appointment of a bellringer to the building of a rail road—it necessarily takes them a great deal of time to do a very little business. It is expected that the report of the Street Committee of the Board of Aldermen will come back amended from the Councilmen, and it is an-ticipated that the Law Committee will report in favor of prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets, a nuisance that should have been long since abated.

The April session of the Board of Councilmen co mences this afternoon at the usual hour. It is presumed that a large quantity of business will originate in this Board during this session, and late sittings are of course to be expected. The Board will, probably, go into Committee of the Whole almost every evening this week, when reports will receive a third reading, and either be adopted or rejected. A number of reports from the several committees, many of them important ones, may be expected. Efforts will be made to take documents from the table requiring appropriations—among them one from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, relative to obtaining an additional appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, to be devoted to the various station houses, court rooms, public buildings, offices and markets; also including a large number of contingencies. The carriage hire bill of the city fathers of the lower house for the last month will probably make its appearance, and will be the means of again creating discussion, when business should be the sele governing principle of the Board of

THE BRANCHES FIRST -By the bark Star of the East, Capt. Hudson, from Callac Feb. 27, we learn that the following Brazillian vessels of war were stationed in the waters of the Para and Amazon: Steamer Paradence and brig Tapar on 16 guns in port; beig Leopoldina, 10 guns, at Eurapa; and brig Anderinda, Pivot, at Santa-

ople of Connecticut hold their State election, for the purpose of choosing Lieutenant Gevernor, State Treasurer, Se troller. Legislature and county officers. animated and exciting contest, more particularly Nebraska question has been forced into the can the whigs, who proclaim it a democratic measur test of orthodoxy on the part of the democrats, they attempt to prove by the fact that Senator T democrat, voted for Douglas's bill, while Truman the whig Senator, voted against it. The Legis which is to be chosen to-day, will be called upon t a United States Senator in the place of Truman whose term expires with the present Co The following are the names of the can

There are also two other tickets in the f law party, and the abolitionists-both of which very weak organizations, and they will not inter any great extent with the regular tickets of In the first Congressional district of Mass.

which includes the city of Boston, an election held to-day to fill the vacancy occasioned by the re tion of Hon. Zeno Scudder. A plurality will elec as the district is largely whig, the nor Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, will probably succeed ov ward M. Gardner, who is the democratic candidate Abraham H. Mowland, who has been brought form the citizens' candidate

The election in Rhode Island takes place on day. The Nebraska question has not after in the little State, the people having had the tention pretty well occupied with local affairs. The and Algerine difficulties having again come up for cussion, all other questions have given way, and the whether the act of the last Legislature, restori W. Dorr to citizenship, was in accordance w wishes of a majority of the people. There is to be an entire State ticket and members of both bran the Legislature. The following are the nominat

Governor.....Francis M. Dimond.
Lieut. Governor. Americus V. Potter.
See'y of State. Asa Potter.
Att'ny General. Walter S. Burges.
Trossurer......Edwin Wilbur.
Samue The temperance party and the anti-prohibit

The April Term of the Law Court The rules of the law courts building on Cha-street and the Park still present a grim and de aspect, and we hear of no progress being made to Common Council to erect a new temple of justice, vate enterprise far outstrips the seal of public b for we see around us every day new buildings common the ruins of yesterday's fire, and before the sming embers are entirely subdued. The law cou sits in the same building where the Court of Session the United States Courts are held; the Superior Cou cupies the room of the Board of Aldermen, and the mon Pleas are undisturbed, in their old possession the United States Marshal's, District Attorney's and missioner's offices are removed to Mr. Stevens' may corner of Murray street. Two trial branches o Marine Court will be held every day, except Satu when the Court will sit in general term.

This day the April term of the State Courts wi

opened. There will be no general term of the Sur Court, except a special meeting on Tuesday to be gument in the matter of opening and extending Came Walker streets. In the Superior Court an action, suit of the Chief Engineer against Horace Greele libel, will be tried this month. The United State cuit will be opened to-day, and the grand and jurors sworn in. The United States District will re bills of indictment from the Grand Jary, but no business will be transacted until Wednesday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will also be

to-day, in the room adjoining the Court of Sessions; although there are six murder cases and several criminal offences to be disposed of, it is not likely much business will be transacted this week for waa Judge—Judge Edwards being in the Court of Apj Judge Morris still conuncd from illness, and some o other Judges, not being in favor of capital punish are unwilling to preside in murder trials. Judge St from Kings county, was invited to hold the cout it is not yet known whether he will consent to d. In accordance with the usual and established pratthe Grand Jury will be empannelled in the Court of cral Sessions to day, to whom will be referred the bur of the April Term, as well as cases not already of the April Term, as well as cases not already upon by a previous grand jury. Their labors, ever, owing to the new system adopted by Judge I at the last term, that is, receiving commitments from light, and will not occupy their attention for me

a week, or ten days at the most. From the Calendar we perceive that there are a teen cases of grand larceny, seven of forgery, two o cessary to murder, five of false preter and battery, one of bastardy, one of manslar of mayhem, and one of burglary inscribed upor We are glad to see that the crime of burglary is coming rarer in our midst every day, for no fe is attended with such evil consequences as that of he breaking.

Besides these there will be many ball cases that demand the attention of the grand jury, but as no all of them are assault and battery cases, and will ge fore the Court of Special Sessions, it is not likely will occupy much of the attention of that body. His Honor Recorder Tillou will occupy the judge seat this term, and as usual will see that the laws of

State and the rights of the prisoners will remain in

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF STREETS .- Mr. Glasier, newly appointed Commissioner of Streets, entered u the duties of his office on Saturday last; and the nom tion of the clerks belonging to his department will, understand, be acted upon by the Common Council afterneon. His duties do not differ from those of former incumbent of the office, Mr. Arcularius; and former incumbent of the office, Mr. Arcularius; and, the information of those who think he will be respons for the cleaning of the streets, we may state that he have nothing to do with them further than to attenthe removal of the ashes and garbage. The City spector is the officer at present entrusted with the charge of this important duty, but its performance city and the assent of the street of the stree as soon as the seventy-five thousand dollars appropris for the purpose by the Common Council are expens So far, therefore, as the future health and cleanlines the city is concerned, nothing effectual has been acc. plished; and it may be necessary, in two or three mor to make another appropriation. The office of the Str Commissioner has been established for the present o

he Essex Market.

Marine Affairs. LARGE FLEET OF VESSELS DUE .- Owing to the late un vorable winds, the daily arrivals at this city have be very limited, not averaging more than about a quarter the legitimate number. An immense fleet is consequely due, numbering some four hundred vessels. Th comprise vessels of every class; and among them many Liverpool, London, Havre and other packets a transient vessels from Europe and other quarters the world. This is a much larger number due E has been known for a long time. The appearance some of the wharves indicates the paucity of arriva some of the docks not containing more than half th usual quota. The number usually in our harbor is geneally above six hundred sail, while at present they do n count much over four hundred. A favorable wind fo couple of days will materially change the aspect of thing by bringing a large fleet of anxiously expected vesse

Into port.

The Staffordshifte.—A contract has been made by founderwriters of the ship Staffordshifte with a sub-mark company, by which said company is to receive one-had the property obtained from the wreck. The ship been paid for by the insurance companies, and stancharged on their books as a total loss. The parties about make afforts to save the cargo think that by the r moval of the decks of the ship a considerable portion the freight can be reached with the modern sub-mark apperatus. The contract is a safe one for the underwriters, and we hope the enterprise of those who propose to save the property, will meet with a liberal rward.—Botton Frankeriys.

Safety of Ship Berna Verta.—We have been favore.

vard.—Boston Transcript.

SAERTY OF SUP BUENA VETA.—We have been favore with the perusal of a letter from a passenger on boas the Buena Vista, Captain Cottrell, which sailed frost this port Pecember 28, the day previous to the sever gale, and for whose safety some fears were entertained as the gale was very disastrous to meanly all the shipps on the coast. The letter is dated at sea, Feb. 1, la 12 S., lon, 52, and was received in this city via R Janeiro. It says, on the first night out from Boston they encountered a tremendous northoast gale, with snow; had just passed the end of Cape Cod, when the gale struck the ship, and were in great fear of goin ashore or striking some of the sandbanks of shore, the ship drifted down the South Channel, and came use losing her masts. So severe was the sile that are osing her masts. So severe was the gale that